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TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1905.

By Carrier, 60c a Month
Mail, \$5.00 a Year PRICE 5 CENTSMR. TELLMAN
STICKS FORK
IN THE CANALDoesn't Oppose It But Just
Likes to Talk.SAYS SHONTS SHOULD LEAVE
THE CLOVER LEAF ROADHouse Scene of Lively Debate on
Control of Insurance Companies.
Bradshar Confirmed.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Panama canal was again under consideration by the senate today, and Mr. Tillman occupied exclusively the time given to that subject, except when he gave way to questions from or interruptions by other senators. He did not indicate any intention of opposition to the passage of the appropriation bill, but he criticized the methods of the canal commission in many of its transactions. He raised the question as to whether President Shonts is still in the employ of the Clover Leaf railroad, and said that the railway relier still carried his name as head of that road. He also sharply criticized the employment of Secretary Bishop as a press representative and Mr. Hale joined in this censure, saying that Mr. Bishop's employment in that capacity is a reflection not only on congress, but on the press. Part of Mr. Tillman's remarks were devoted to a criticism of the president's policy in Santo Domingo, and Mr. Spooner defended the president's course.

When the senate adjourned the bill was still pending, but there was an agreement for a vote tomorrow.

Before the senate adopted a resolution calling upon the postmaster for information as to whether there is discrimination between college publications in the matter of admission to the mails as second class matter.

**LIVELY HOUSE DEBATE
ON INSURANCE CONTROL.**

Washington, Dec. 15.—The house today devoted four and three-quarter hours to a lively debate on the possibilities of controlling insurance companies. Two set speeches were the features.

One, by Mr. Sherley, of Kentucky, bore on the doctrine of state's rights, and the other, by Mr. Cockran, of New York, related to the exactions of the officers who manage the big insurance companies of his state. Mr. Cockran proposing that congress through its taxing power should control all insurance companies to the state in which they are organized. Mr. Mann, of Illinois, outlined a proposed means of control he will later present in the form of a bill, leaving it to the insurance companies voluntarily to submit to federal supervision.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, concluded the debate, holding that control was possible, but not through the taxing power.

Digressions were indulged in, first, to send a message to the senate, turning its bill regarding canal bonds as an usurpation of the constitutional rights of the house to originate revenue legislation, and again to Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who concluded the debate by reaching on the committee reference of the insurance feature of the president's message, which is the matter under consideration and the debate will proceed tomorrow.

**THE SENATE CONFIRMS
BARDSHAR'S APPOINTMENT.**

Washington, Dec. 15.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of Henry P. Bardsbar, to be collector of internal revenue, district of New Mexico.

**PRESIDENT MAKES MORE
NEW MEXICO APPOINTMENTS.**

Washington, Dec. 15.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate today:

Surveyor General of New Mexico, Morgan O. Llewellyn.

Registrar of Land Office, Manuel R. Otero, both at Santa Fe.

Edward Fox, at Clayton.

Howard Lehard, at Las Cruces.

Receivers of Public Moneys, Frederick Mueller, at Santa Fe.

Henry D. Bowman, at Las Cruces.

Castro Would Be Friendly.

New York, Dec. 15.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says: President Castro withdrew Wednesday not only the objectionable phrase but his counter-protest, thus avoiding the necessity of answering the reply of France to the Venezuelan memorandum, which would have made a settlement impossible. This act is in confirmation of the announcement of the policy of President Castro in the line of the resumption of universal friendship. The French government arose indirectly out of a dispute with the French cable company. The company's concession was annulled by the Venezuelan courts and further suit was brought for alleged complicity in the Matos revolution. The company through its resident director, M. Brun, protested. He was expelled and Castro ordered the company's land lines closed. Then the French chargé d'affaires protested in terms derogatory to the Venezuelan court he was declared persona non grata.

Tried to Kill Himself in Restaurant.

New York, Dec. 15.—A young man giving his name as Felix Frank, aged 25 years old and occupation as a porter of the City of Mexico, was taken from a Broadway restaurant today where he had attempted to commit suicide. He is in a critical condition. No reason for the attempt is given except that he did not care to live.

HARRIMAN
STICKLER
FORGIVELYDeclares He Was Only Test-
ing Mr. Ryan's Motives.ASSERTS HE DIDN'T START
INSURANCE INVESTIGATIONRailroad King Jocularly Opines Odell
Got Political Influence
From Him.

New York, Dec. 15.—Before the legislative insurance investigating committee another chapter was added today to the chronicles of what Thomas F. Ryan called the "strenuous" interviews between himself and E. H. Harriman. Mr. Ryan gave his version of the conversations to the committee a few days ago, when he said that Mr. Harriman, at the time of the acquisition of the James H. Hyde stock in the Equitable Life Assurance society, demanded an equal share and threatened to use his political influence against him if he did not surrender it. Today Mr. Harriman retorted to the committee his version and added some interesting statements affecting his relations with former Governor Odell, chairman of the New York state republican committee, and also as to a request regarding legislation affecting the Equitable society which he had made upon Governor Francis W. Higgins and the late S. Fred Nixon, speaker of the New York state assembly.

In substance Mr. Harriman testified today that when Mr. Ryan bought the Hyde stock, cutting control of the Equitable society, he asked Mr. Harriman to co-operate with him in saving the property; that Mr. Harriman agreed to do it if satisfied that Mr. Ryan was acting from pure and unselfish motives; that Mr. Ryan did not satisfy him as to the purity of his motives, and that Mr. Harriman notified him that he would use his influence against him. The test which Mr. Harriman said he applied to determine Mr. Ryan's purity of motive was an offer to take one-half of the Hyde stock and to name two trustees of the Equitable society. Mr. Ryan should have assumed that he (Mr. Harriman) would use his political influence against him. He was not certain whether he said anything about legislative action as far as Mr. Ryan, but declared that he had nothing to do with starting the present investigation.

Hughes Gets It Backwards.

Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, informed Mr. Harriman that it has been charged that he got his political influence through his relation with former Governor B. B. Odell. Mr. Harriman said he had no political influence because of his relation with Mr. Odell. Laughter followed the remark.

Later Mr. Harriman said to the Associated Press that the remark was meant in a jocular sense.

Mr. Harriman declared to the committee that he did not confer with Mr. Odell about the advisability of legislative action, and that he has not yet taken any action to thwart Mr. Ryan's plans. Last spring, Mr. Harriman said, when the management of the Equitable Life Assurance society was divided into two factions, the one headed by President J. W. Alexander and the other by James H. Hyde, an attempt was made by the Alexander faction to induce the legislature to nullify the society.

Mr. Harriman said he asked members of the legislature to watch out for any legislation favorable to the Alexander faction, and to report to him if it appeared. He was averse to disclosing the names of the men to whom he made this request and only consented to do so after repeated urging on the part of Senator Armstrong, chairman of the committee, and by Mr. Hughes and after he had been allowed to consult with his counsel. He then stated that it was Governor Higgins and Speaker Nixon whom he had asked to watch out for the Alexander legislation. He added that no such legislation was introduced and that he took no steps through Governor Higgins and Speaker Nixon to prevent it.

The committee adjourned until Monday.

Important Insurance Decision.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 15.—A decision establishing the validity of the so-called incontestable clause, in life insurance policies, was handed down yesterday in the United States circuit court of appeals. The case came before this court on appeal by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance association from the judgment of the circuit court in favor of Sylvia Austin, executrix of the will of Jonathan W. Austin to the amount of \$16,930 on three insurance policies. The company claimed that the agreement as to incontestability was purely conditional upon insurance having been in force and that insurance was not in force because the time of delivery of the policy, the insured was not in good health. The court finds that the argument of the absence of continuous force is predicated upon facts not appearing in the policy. The court declared that if the defendant's argument is adopted, the policy, instead of being incontestable, is contestable always.

Hoch Must Hang.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—A telephone message received from Springfield says the supreme court has affirmed the verdict of the lower court in the case of Johann Hoch, now under sentence of death for poisoning his wife, Marie Waleker-Hoch. Hoch will hang February 23.

LORDS
BELEGED BY
REBEL BANDSGarrisons Slaughtered and
Estates Plundered.GURCHKOFF TO SUCCEED
INTERIOR MINISTER DURNOVOBudget for Army and Navy Cut Hard
and Twelve Millions Are Sent to
Mutinous Manchurian Troops.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—It seems to be beyond question that bloody collisions have occurred between troops and the united peasantry and workmen in the streets of Riga, during which machine guns were used. The situation is most serious in the country, which is practically abandoned to the revolutionary bands, owing to the desertion of troops in the cities and towns. Against some of the estates where landlords, aided by a few faithful adherents are attempting to protect their property, revolutionists are conducting regular military operations. They reduced the garrison of the estate of Baron von Loewis to submission after a majority of the defenders had been killed, and plundered and burned the buildings and carried off the baron. The survivors were made prisoners.

Foreign Minister Lamdorff, at the first interview which he had with the American ambassador, Mr. Meyer, since the latter's return to St. Petersburg, while Mr. Meyer expressed the opinion that the political situation and outlook had improved. The law and order elements are now the principal hope of averting the catastrophe which the revolutionary parties are organizing. Upon the early convocation of the national assembly, the pressure for which is constantly increasing, the Russian government will dispense with the services of Interior Minister Durnovo, against whom all classes have risen, and appoint M. G. Ripley, of the Santa Fe system, in this direction. Mr. Ripley believed in an interview here today on government control of rates said that it was his belief that popular clamor will force congress to take some action in this direction. Mr. Ripley believed that public sentiment is so nearly unanimous on the subject that congress can not ignore the demand for at least federal supervision of rate making.

Budget is Slashed.

The budget of 1906 is being cut hard, not only in order to try and make both ends meet, but in order to make the best possible showing to the national assembly. Extravagance in all directions has been eliminated and new public works of every description are omitted. The only items increased are the salaries of the railroad and postal officials. The salaries of the army and navy and the naval program are greatly reduced, and an item of \$19,000,000 for new construction is omitted.

It is not yet definitely determined whether the admiralty desires to develop home industry so far as possible and construct at home whatever ships it can be built. But for this purpose young and energetic officers have been sent abroad to study naval construction. It is the intention to construct only small ships in foreign yards. A spirit in favor of entire reorganization is apparent in the admiralty. The old system of training and handling the personnel, both officers and men, will be changed.

Mutiny in Manchuria.

The outbreak of the mutinous spirit in the Manchurian army is partly attributable to the failure to pay and properly feed the troops. The latter problem is especially difficult, owing to the impossibility of forwarding adequate provisions from the Pacific coast of the practical paralysis of the railroad in Siberia, compelling the purchase of supplies from the Chinese, for which adequate funds are not available. The authorities have been hurriedly forwarded \$12,000,000 to the army in Manchuria.

Reports from the provinces indicate that the country generally remains close to the boiling point. The situation in Caucasus is again serious. The Tartars and Armenians are murdering each other as usual. A village of Armenians, there has been a savage exhibition of race hatred. From Kharkoff an agent of the New York Life Insurance company who has been in the city for some time, reports that the military forces have gone over to the revolutionists, and that the latter have full possession of the city.

Moscow Officials Nervous.

The Associated Press has received a private and reliable report from Moscow, saying that the authorities there are extremely nervous, as the city is denuded of troops, the soldiers having been sent to the neighboring provinces, especially to the southeast. Less than 10,000 troops remain in Moscow, and the situation is said to be utterly inadequate should a crisis occur.

Japan has finally agreed to accept Russia's decision against naming the Russian minister at Tokyo and St. Petersburg to the rank of ambassador at present. Japan accepts M. Bakmeteff as Russian minister at Tokyo, and Russia accepts M. Makino Nobukimi, present Japanese minister at Vienna, as minister at St. Petersburg.

It is expected that the two ministries will proceed immediately to their posts.

Awful Conditions in Tiflis.

Constantinople, Dec. 15.—The Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to draw Russia's attention to the serious situation at Tiflis, Caucasus, where it is alleged the Russian authorities are distributing arms to Armenians and inciting them to massacre Tartars. The Armenians are alleged with the assistance of troops, to have taken full advantage of the opportunity and to have

invaded Mussulman residences including those of Turkish subjects, slaughtering women and children as well as men.

**REACTIONARIES TURNED
DOWN BY EMPEROR**

London, Dec. 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated December 14, sent by way of Eydtkanhen, East Prussia, says:

"The emperor today received a deputation representing numerous leagues of patriotic complexion, including Prince Scherbatoff and other noblemen, all of whom are notoriously desirous for a return to the ancient autocratic regime, and are therefore dissatisfied with the cabinet of Count Witte. Though they made no secret of their aspirations, the emperor did not give them the slightest hope that there would be any deviation from the promises made in the manifesto of October 30.

**CARLSBAD PROJECT MEANS
MUCH FOR SANTA FE**

Dam on the Pecos Will Supply Twenty Thousand Acres.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Information has been received by the passenger department of the Santa Fe railroad that the secretary of the interior has approved an expenditure of \$600,000 for the Pecos valley reclamation project at Carlsbad, N. M., on the Santa Fe road. The proposition is to dam the Pecos river and furnish irrigation for 20,000 acres of land during the season of 1906. The inhabitants of that part of the country have been trying to interest private capital in the project to rebuild the large dam which was washed away by the floods of 1904, and the owners of the land have suffered heavy losses by reason of the non-irrigation last summer. It is the intention to purchase the property of the Pecos irrigation company and \$450,000 will be expended in the reconstruction of the dam.

**SANTA FE ANNOUNCES
MORE HOMOSEEKERS' RATES**

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Announcement was made today by the Santa Fe railroad that it will sell low rate round trip homoseekers' tickets to the south-west generally on the first and third Tuesdays of January, and February of next year at 75 per cent of the regular one way fare. This is a continuation of the homoseekers' rates which have been in effect this fall and include Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, western Colorado and New Mexico.

On the same days one way second-class colonist tickets will be sold to the same territory at half fare plus \$2.00.

**RIPLEY SAYS PEOPLE WILL
FORCE HAND OF CONGRESS**

Santa Fe President Believes Rate Control is Inevitable.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 15.—President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe system, in an interview here today on government control of rates said that it was his belief that popular clamor will force congress to take some action in this direction. Mr. Ripley believed that public sentiment is so nearly unanimous on the subject that congress can not ignore the demand for at least federal supervision of rate making.

**AL HARMONY IN MAD RAB MAY
LAS VEGAS BE UNDER PER**

**END OF POSTOFFICE FIGHT
EXCITES LITTLE FEELING**

**GRAHAM CASE IN HANDS
OF JURY AT SOCORRO**

Special to the Morning Journal.

Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 15.—There is considerable interest here in the probable outcome of the decision of the district court of appeals to re-establish a postoffice on the west side. There has been harmony between the city and town for the past year and both sides have been growing rapidly hence there is a disposition on the part of both parties to consider the question without feeling. The segment of both city and town is doubtless largely in favor of a central post office. The city would fight any attempt to re-establish the old name of East Las Vegas and the town will probably object just as strongly to the appellation Old Las Vegas, which according to Washington dispatches, it is to be called for postoffice purposes. It seems likely that both city and town will unite in selecting a central site and then petition congress for a government building.

New Mill in Operation.

William Standish has his new mill, valued in operation at Ribera in the county of Alameda. He has claimed that the low grade copper ores of which there are immense quantities in San Miguel county at a very small cost. The operator is prepared to treat carload lots. The success of the process will mean a great deal for the city.

Street Railway Extension.

The Las Vegas Railway and Power company is rapidly extending its street railway. The branch out Sixth street to the Tent cottage addition, which will be continued out Eighth and crossing the river, will continue to the asylum, is almost done. Work on the new power house is rapidly approaching completion and the whole plant will be ready for operation early in the year.

Justice Wooster Dying.

H. S. Wooster, the venerable justice of the peace of the city, is lying at the point of death and no hopes of his recovery are entertained. Judge Wooster is 75 years of age. Until last week he continued his work at the city hall with undiminished vigor. A. R. Quinly, a well known business man, is reported to be dying of heart disease.

Crew of Antigon Saved.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15.—After a struggle of 45 hours with winds and waves, during which the crew had no time for eating or sleeping, the Belgian steamer Antigon, went ashore at Little Island, about twelve miles south of this place, early today. The crew was taken off in the breeches buoy, the last man being brought safely to shore late this afternoon. The Antigon cleared Mobile December 1.

FORTUNE OF R. KEFELLER
IS "MONUMENT TO CRIME"TWO DIE IN
PISTOL DUEL**Charge of Short-Changing Causes
Tragedy in Nevada.**

Bullfrog, Nev., Dec. 15.—J. C. Clayton and J. J. Sullivan are both dead as the result of a pistol duel in Rhyolite, a town one mile north of Bullfrog last night. The tragedy occurred in Bevis and Turpin's saloon and was brought about by Clayton charging Sullivan, who was a bartender at the place, with giving him short change. Max Rosenberg, a cook, was at one of the gaming tables and tried to duck under the table, but received a 45-caliber bullet just above the right nipple. He will recover.

Sullivan, who was 28 years old, leaves a young wife in Rhyolite. He came from Butte, Montana, some time ago. Clayton was 35 years old. He was a miner and leaves a wife either in Creede or Colorado Springs, Colo.

ANOTHER CANCER REMEDY.

English Physician Says He Has a Specific—Has Cured Nine Cases.

London, Dec. 15.—Alleged cancer cures which are put forward from time to time generally prove to be the least, premature, but such is the importance of the subject that all receive the most careful consideration. The most recent reported here is the method of an Acreagon physician, James Fenwick, for the particulars of which the King's Imperial Cancer Research committee has sent to the doctor.

Dr. Fenwick has been engaged in his investigation for nine years. He declines as yet to state the exact nature of the remedy, but says it is very simple. He asserts that he has already cured nine cases. One of his patients had his nose destroyed when he went to Dr. Fenwick and almost every known treatment had been tried without avail. The growth at that time threatened to affect the eye. Dr. Fenwick applied his specific with the result that the spread of the cancer ceased, and a healthy skin grew, leaving the discharge from the nose and the ducts of the eye to be treated.

An old Acreagon lady says that Dr. Fenwick cured her cancer in less than three months. She describes his remedy as a dark liquid which was applied with a brush.

Grant Knocks Out Chynski.

Stockton, Cal., Dec. 15.—In one of the fastest fights ever held in the west, Kid Grant, of Seattle, knocked out Young Chynski of San Francisco, tonight in the first minute of the tenth round with a right swing to the jaw.

Alleged Bell-Boy Deceives—Knocks Out

Hock Moralle in the first round.

It was an awful spectacle, he said, to see those men spectate the witness stand and boldly confess their misuses of the people's money. There is now the spectacle in New York, he said, of the district attorney working night and day to prosecute those guilty of violating the purity of the ballot box, which was commendable. But at the same time the insurance officers did not go to jail, but back to their offices. He said it was a deplorable confession to make, but he would assert that it would be absolutely impossible to put the pecuniary of \$10,000,000 in any jail of this country.

Alleged Philo Murderer ON TRIAL.

The case of the territory against Fred Graham, charged with killing his father, W. J. Graham, a well known cattleman at Socorro, county in 1897 went to the jury in the district court today. District Attorney Elfrigg Baca made a vigorous prosecution of the case, and Attorney Griffith of Socorro, and Winter of El Paso, fully defended the prisoner. It will be remembered that one grand jury failed to indict Graham, a later jury finding a true bill. The charge is that he shot his father with a small rifle and killed him when he came home and found him beating his mother.

The murder case against C. B. Bruton, Jack Bruton and Lock Cornett is the next on the docket. Attorneys Dougherty and Griffith will defend these men who are accused of a brutal murder in the county.

Jose Ramirez, accused of killing a fellow laborer near San Antonio, was brought to trial today. He was acquitted on his own testimony.

Steamer Sinks Schooner.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 15.—The Bridgeport line steamer, City of Lawrence, from New York to this port, collided with and sank the three-masted schooner, Bishoftland. Captain Hoper, bound from Chatham, S. B. to New York, with a cargo of lath, tonight, off South Norwalk. The steamer's boats saved the five men on the schooner.

Pfister Is Acquitted.

Milwaukee, Dec. 15.—Judge Brzee today decided that Charles F. Pfister was not guilty of larceny as alleged. The charge against Pfister was that of larceny as alleged of \$14,000 belonging to the Wisconsin Rendering company. He acted as stakeholder in an effort by that company to obtain a garbage contract in Milwaukee, \$25,000 being placed in his hands. It was charged that he did not account for \$14,000 of this. Pfister is one of the most prominent business men in Milwaukee. He is connected with various enterprises including a tannery, bank and hotel and is proprietor of the Milwaukee Sentinel. He is well known throughout the country.

BOURKE COCKRAN SCORES
CRIMINALS WHO ROB THE
POOR POLICY HOLDERDenounces "Utter Viciousness" of Heads
of Insurance Companies.VIGILANCE COMMITTEES ARE
FIERCELY LASHED BY ORATOR

Washington, Dec. 15.—Mr. Cockran of New York maintained in the house today that the power of taxation was a legitimate weapon for the control of the privileges of commerce. The reason the senate was steadily increasing in power, he said, was because it constantly exercised every weapon of its power. Emphasizing the nature of the beneficiaries of the powers unused would decay, and that the house now possessed all the power necessary to establish its predominance in the legislature.

Discussing life insurance Mr. Cockran said:

Within my memory the three large companies have accumulated a billion and a quarter of dollars, and it will not be a generation before this sum will be five or six billions.

The utter viciousness of this condition is that these funds are under the control of men who have no personal interest in them. This money is a trust fund, and yet the persons who are the beneficiaries of the trust can not have a word to say regarding them. This system must be wholly uprooted to effect a cure.

Mr. Cockran's remedy was to confine the insurance companies to the state in which they were organized, the same as savings banks are confined. "Believe me," he declared, "there is not the need of paying a salary of \$150,000 a year by any insurance company to protect its policy holders, but it is necessary to get a man to swing them."

It was an awful spectacle, he said, to see those men spectate the witness stand and boldly confess their misuses of the people's money. There is now the spectacle in New York, he said, of the district attorney working night and day to prosecute those guilty of violating the purity of the ballot box, which was commendable. But at the same time the insurance officers did not go to jail, but back to their offices. He said it was a deplorable confession to make, but he would assert that it would be absolutely impossible to put the pecuniary of \$10,000,000 in any jail of this country.

Mr. Cockran described the method of stock gambling practiced by insurance companies, and said that the thousands of successful instances left to make, but he would assert that it would be absolutely impossible to put the pecuniary of \$10,000,000 in any jail of this country.

"We have but to look at the method by which these three companies have undertaken to reorganize themselves. What is the first thing they have done? Do they go out and look for insurance experts? Not by any means. The first thing they did was to send out a committee to select a new board of directors. They have done this and it is greatly to his credit—(laughter) purchased control of this company, giving \$2,500,000 for stock that can pay him but \$2,500 a year. That is to say, through his philanthropy, he has given an earning power of \$125,000 for \$2,500. He is too good a business man to have done that as a matter of course. There is no explanation for it except philanthropy. (Laughter.)"

A Financial Vigilance Committee.

"Now, in order to appease the popular mind on the philanthropic enterprise, what has he done? He has gone to the insurance world to find this talent that is worth \$150,000 a year or \$250,000 a year? By no means. He has gone outside and appointed a board of financial vigilance committee, and not one of the vigilantes has even had anything to do with an insurance company except that possibly one of them have borrowed money from it. A very eminent statesman, one of the most illustrious men of our time, has been called from the classic shores of Princeton, where he has been spending the decline after an illustrious life in composing philosophical contributions to the thought of the country, and placed in the chair of an insurance company with which so far as I know, he has never had the slightest acquaintance whatever."

"Another gentleman, who may have borrowed money from the insurance company but certainly never had anything to do with the administration of one himself, a financier of no mean distinction, is associated with him."

"And the third is a judge, an eminent judge, a judge whose motives nobody will ever question, but who in taking on this peculiar function of a vigilante has been called upon to disqualify himself from sitting in a great number of cases which the state of New York had expected him to adjudicate."

A King at Morton.

"And in order to make effective this reform a gentleman is selected who may have been a good railroad manager, but who is not a good citizen, the authority of the president for it that he was an excellent cabinet officer, too good, in fact, to remain (laughter) and this gentleman, who, in the wake of life where he had spent his entire life, I do not believe could command over \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year, is called in a calling for which he

has had no qualification or preparation whatever. Now that is reform as the insurance companies themselves concede it. In the Mutual we have the very board of trustees who had themselves either been active agents of these frauds, been privy to them, choosing a new head, and that selection is generally attributed to the influence of a gentleman who had leaped into a peculiar fame through magazine articles, and which seem to describe him as the triumphant and successful hero of a hundred largenesses. (Laughter.)"

"In the New York Life, the third, we find the third vice president, after a year of crime, after swearing on his oath that he had purchased bonds one day and sold them the next day to the same company at an advance of 2 per cent, driven out by the indignation of the community, finds himself followed by the adoption of this board and complimentary resolutions—complimentary to his efficiency in plunder—have been spread through the public press, as advertisements paid out of the funds of the policy holders whom he robbed."

Heads Rockefeller One.

Mr. Cockran said his respects to Mr. Perkins and Mr. McCurdy, saying they doubtless were surprised at their own modesty.

"Rockefeller's fortune is a monument to crime," declared Mr. Cockran, "and he does not deny it."

"It is time we should consider the awful effect of criminals still holding office in the insurance industry," Mr. Cockran added.

Mr. Cockran in conclusion declared congress was bound to take action. After some general debate in which Adams of Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams of Mississippi, and Mr. Burke of Pennsylvania, took part, the house adjourned.

Salaries for Diplomats.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The secretary of the treasury has forwarded to congress the estimates for foreign intercourse for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, sent to him by the secretary of state. Mr. Root says a "study of the salary list of the diplomatic service has convinced me that it is devoid of method and has no relation to the relative importance of the different missions. I have therefore deemed it in the interest of the public service to revise the list both as regards heads of missions and subordinates."

Under the head of new items Mr. Root estimates for an ambassador to Japan at \$17,500; a minister to Guatemala, the mission being separated instead of being coupled with Honduras; a minister to Mexico, \$10,000; an annuity and secretaries of embassies and legations to Japan, Sweden, Roumania, Serbia, Norway, Morocco, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica and Brazil.

**APACHE IS FOR
COUNTRY**

**ARIZONA COUNTY ORGANIZES
ASSOCIATION AT ST. JOHNS**

Special to the Morning Journal.

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 15.—A special to the Star from St. Johns, Apache county, Arizona, tonight, says:

"Non-partisan statehood advocates from all the election precincts of Apache county met here today in convention and organized a county statehood association. The delegates adopted a resolution urging congress to grant Arizona immediate statehood, either jointly or single. Ninety per cent of the citizens and taxpayers of Apache county signed a petition to congress to this effect."

Apache county adjoins the western border of New Mexico. It is inhabited exclusively by farmers and stockmen and is one of the best agricultural and stock raising sections of the state. It is one of the best sections of the joint statehood league in Albuquerque, where it will be forwarded to Senators Beveridge.